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☐ 1. Document ID: US 5702902 A

L14: Entry 1 of 1 File: USPT Dec 30, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5702902
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5702902 A

TITLE: Methods for the diagnosis of body weight disorders including obesity

DATE-ISSUED: December 30, 1997

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Tartaglia; Louis Anthony	Watertown	MA	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6; 435/4, 435/7.4, 536/23.1, 536/23.5

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to methods and compositions for the treatment of body weight disorders, including, but not limited to, obesity. Specifically, the present invention identifies and describes genes which are differentially expressed in body weight disorder states, relative to their expression in normal, or non-body weight disorder states, and/or in response to manipulations relevant to appetite and/or weight regulation. Further, the present invention identifies and describes genes via the ability of their gene products to interact with gene products involved in body weight disorders and/or appetite and/or body weight regulation. Still further, the present invention provides methods for the identification and therapeutic use of compounds as treatments of body weight disorders. Additionally, the present invention describes methods for the diagnostic evaluation and prognosis of various body weight disorders, and for the identification of subjects exhibiting a predisposition to such conditions.

11 Claims, 26 Drawing figures Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 22

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWMC | Draw Desc | Image

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Term	Documents
PROTEIN.USPT.	89259
PROTEINS.USPT.	71593
(11 AND PROTEIN).USPT.	1

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L15: Entry 1 of 4 File: USPT Jul 25, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6093874 A
TITLE: Methods for improving seeds

DEPR:
Sequence analysis, however, did reveal the presence of several sequence features that may be important for AP2 protein structure or function. First, AP2 contains a 37-amino acid serine-rich acidic domain (amino acids 14 to 50) that is analogous to regions that function as activation domains in a number of RNA polymerase II transcription factors. Second, AP2 has a highly basic 10-amino acid domain (amino acids 119 to 128) that includes a putative nuclear localization sequence KKSR (SEQ ID NO:99) suggesting that AP2 may function in the nucleus. Finally, that the central core of the AP2 polypeptide (amino acids 129 to 288) contains two copies of a 68-amino acid direct repeat that is referred to here as the AP2 domain. The two copies of this repeat, designated AP2-R1 and AP2-R2, share 53% amino acid identity and 69% amino acid homology. FIG. 1A shows that each AP2 repeat contains an 18-amino acid conserved core region that shares 83% amino acid homology. FIG. 1B shows that both copies of this core region are theoretically capable of forming amphipathic .alpha.-helical structures that may participate in protein-protein interactions.

DEPR:
One important conclusion from the characterization of these clones is that the AP2 domain has been evolutionarily conserved in at least Arabidopsis and tobacco. In addition, there are two subfamilies of AP2 domain containing proteins in Arabidopsis that are designated as the AP2-like and the EREBP-like class of RAP2 proteins. In vitro studies have shown that both the EREBP and the AP2 proteins bind to DNA in a sequence specific manner and that the AP2 domain is sufficient to confer EREBP DNA binding activity (Ohme-Takagi, et al., 1995, Plant Cell 7, 173-182). From these results and the high degree of sequence similarity between the AP2 domain motifs in AP2, the EREBPs, and the RAP2 proteins, it is concluded that RAP2 proteins function as plant sequence specific DNA binding proteins. Although the exact amino acid residues within the AP2 domain required for DNA binding have not yet been identified, sequence comparisons have revealed two highly conserved motifs referred to as the YRG and RAYD (SEQ ID NO:8) elements within the AP2 domain.

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 4 of 4 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 6093874 A

L15: Entry 1 of 4 File: USPT Jul 25, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6093874
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6093874 A

TITLE: Methods for improving seeds

DATE-ISSUED: July 25, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Jofuku; K. Diane	Santa Cruz	CA	N/A	N/A
Okamuro; Jack K.	Santa Cruz	CA	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 800/260; 435/415, 435/419, 435/468, 536/23.6, 536/24.1, 800/262, 800/264, 800/270, 800/281, 800/284, 800/285, 800/286, 800/287, 800/290, 800/306, 800/312

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides methods of modulating seed mass and other traits in plants. The methods involve producing transgenic plants comprising a recombinant expression cassette containing an ADC nucleic acid linked to a plant promoter.

55 Claims, 6 Drawing figures Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 7

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

☐ 2. Document ID: US 6037446 A

L15: Entry 2 of 4 File: USPT Mar 14, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6037446
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6037446 A

TITLE: Gestational agents for controlling cell proliferation

DATE-ISSUED: March 14, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Barnea; Eytan	Cherry Hill	NJ	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 530/300; 530/853

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to substantially purified agents normally expressed during mammalian pregnancy that may be used to control the proliferation of cells, and, in particular, provides for proliferative agents as well as antiproliferative agents. The antiproliferative agents may be used to limit undesirable proliferation of cells, for example, in the treatment of cancer. The proliferative agents may be utilized to increase cell proliferation and may be used, for example, in the treatment of infertility.

2 Claims, 40 Drawing figures Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 29

☐ 3. Document ID: US 5994622 A

L15: Entry 3 of 4 File: USPT Nov 30, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5994622
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5994622 A

TITLE: Methods for improving seeds

DATE-ISSUED: November 30, 1999

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Jofuku; K. Diane	Santa Cruz	CA	N/A	N/A
Okamuro; Jack K.	Santa Cruz	CA	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 800/260; 435/415, 435/419, 435/468, 800/262, 800/264, 800/270, 800/281, 800/284, 800/285, 800/286, 800/287, 800/290, 800/306, 800/312

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides methods of modulating seed mass and other traits in plants. The methods involve producing transgenic plants comprising a recombinant expression cassette containing an AP2 nucleic acid linked to a plant promoter.

35 Claims, 3 Drawing figures Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 2

☐ 4. Document ID: US 5648340 A

L15: Entry 4 of 4 File: USPT Jul 15, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5648340
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5648340 A

TITLE: Gestational agents for controlling cell proliferation

DATE-ISSUED: July 15, 1997

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	
Barnea; Eytan R.	Cherry Hill	NJ	08003-315	N/A	7

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/21; 424/582, 530/344, 530/853

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to substantially purified agents normally expressed during mammalian pregnancy that may be used to control the proliferation of cells, and, in particular, provides for proliferative agents as well as antiproliferative agents. The antiproliferative agents may be used to limit undesirable proliferation of cells, for example, in the treatment of cancer. The proliferative agents may be utilized to increase cell proliferation and may be used, for example, in the treatment of infertility.

2 Claims, 40 Drawing figures Exemplary Claim Number: 2
Number of Drawing Sheets: 29

Term	Documents
AP2.USPT.	595
AP2S.USPT.	3
PROTEIN.USPT.	89259
PROTEINS.USPT.	71593
(AP2 ADJ PROTEIN).USPT.	4

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L15: Entry 3 of 4 File: USPT Nov 30, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5994622 A
TITLE: Methods for improving seeds

DRPR:
AP2 is believed to form multimers in vivo. As a result, an alternative method for inhibiting AP2 function is through use of dominant negative mutants. This approach involves transformation of plants with constructs encoding mutant AP2 polypeptides that form defective multimers with endogenous wild-type AP2 proteins and thereby inactivate the protein. The mutant polypeptide may vary from the naturally occurring sequence at the primary structure level by amino acid substitutions, additions, deletions, and the like. These modifications can be used in a number of combinations to produce the final modified protein chain. Use of dominant negative mutants to inactivate AG is described in Mizukami et al. Plant Cell 8:831-845 (1996).

DEPR:
Sequence analysis, however, did reveal the presence of several sequence features that may be important for AP2 protein structure or function. First, AP2 contains a 37-amino acid serine-rich acidic domain (amino acids 14 to 50) that is analogous to regions that function as activation domains in a number of RNA polymerase II transcription factors. Second, AP2 has a highly basic 10-amino acid domain (amino acids 119 to 128) that includes a putative nuclear localization sequence KKSR suggesting that AP2 may function in the nucleus. Finally, that the central core of the AP2 polypeptide (amino acids 129 to 288) contains two copies of a 68-amino acid direct repeat that is referred to here as the AP2 domain. The two copies of this repeat, designated AP2-R1 and AP2-R2, share 53% amino acid identity and 69% amino acid homology. FIG. 1A shows that each AP2 repeat contains an 18-amino acid conserved core region that shares 83% amino acid homology. FIG. 1B shows that both copies of this core region are theoretically capable of forming amphipatlic .alpha.-helical structures that may participate in protein-protein interactions.

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L15: Entry 2 of 4 File: USPT Mar 14, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6037446 A
TITLE: Gestational agents for controlling cell proliferation

DEPR:
Accordingly, the present invention, in specific, nonlimiting embodiments, provides for embryonal extracts comprising substantially purified JDK-AP1 or JDK-AP2 proteins prepared by the following method, which is exemplified in Section 9, infra.

DEPC:
9. EXAMPLE: JDK-AP1 AND JDK-AP2 PROTEINS